SHESTAKOVA, G.S.

Mechanics of bird flight [with English summary in insert]. Zool.zhur. 25 no.7:1043-1050 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Institut morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR.
(Flight)

YAKOBI, V.E.; KOKSHAYSKIY, N.V.; BORODULINA, T.L.; SHESTAKOVA, G.S., doktor biol. nauk, prof., otv. red.; BROVKINA, Ye.T., red.izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Functional morphology of birds] Funktsional'naia morfologiia ptits. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 91 p. (MIRA 17:4)

ZIV, D.M.; SHESTAKOVA, I.A.

Solubility of some actinium compounds. Part 1: Determination of the solubility of actinium oxalate. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2: 166-175 '65.

Solubility of some actinium compounds. Part 2: Determination of solubility and evaluation of the relative basicity of actinium hydroxide. Ibid.:175-187 (MIRA 18:6)

S/081/63/000/004/017/051
B166/B186

AUTHORS: (17) Kalabina, A. V., Myasnikova, L. S., Kolmakova, E. F., Shestakova, I. R., Pavlova, M. P., (18) Kalabina, A. V., Prilezhayeva, Ye. N., Yakovleva, Z. I.

TITLE: Studies in the field of synthesis and conversions of vinylaryl esters. No. 17. Synthesis and certain properties of α,β-dibromethylaryl esters. No. 18. The addition of mercaptans to vinyl esters of the aromatic series

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 238, abstract 4Zh122 (Izv. Fiz.-khim. n.-i. in-ta pri Irkutskom un-te, v. 5, no. 1, 1961, 193 - 206, 225 - 237)

TEXT: (17) Bromination of the vinyl esters of phenol (I), o-cresol (II), n-tert-butylphenol and thymol (III) in CCl_4 gave the respective α,β-dibromethyl esters (IV - VII), which have lachrymatory properties; without the solvent partial polymerization takes place. IV - VII probably exist in the form of two tautomeric forms $CH_2BrCHBrOAr \rightleftharpoons [CHBr{=}CHO(H)Ar]^+Br^-$, as ionic Br is easily back-titrated by aqueous solutions of NaOH and $AgNO_3$.

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whilst IV - VII themselves are smoothly converted into β-bromvinyl esters (BVE) when vacuum distilled, yield 80 - 85%. Hydrolysis of IV - VII proceeds in two distinct stages: first of all under the action of H_2O cold there is dissociation of the weak oxonium complex, and the BVE which forms only splits with long boiling in an acid medium. Into a solution of 0.14 moles I in 40 ml CCl_4 at -5°C (3 - 8°C inside the flask) were stirred, over a period of 1.5 - 2 hrs, 0.15 moles dry Br_2 in 20 ml CCl_4, and IV, $C_8H_8OBr_2$, was distilled off, yield 97.2%, b.p. 129 - 130°C/12 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5849, d_4^{20} 1.7418, fumes in air. 3 g IV and 50 ml water were shaken in a closed bottle at 45 - 50°C for 5 hrs, this was extracted with ether, and 1.19 g phenol BVE (VIII) was separated by distillation, b.p. 100 - 102°C/10 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5750, as well as 1.403 g IV. 1 g VIII and 25 ml 5% H_2SO_4 were heated, stirring at ~100°C for 6 - 7 hrs; this was neutralized with alkali and extracted with ether; after evaporating, $BrCH_2CHO$ was separated from the residue in the form of a semicarbazone; the alkaline layer was treated with 10% H_2SO_4, C_6H_5OH was extracted with ether. V - VII were synthesized under similar conditions

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(below are given: the substance, yield %, b.p. in °C/mm Hg, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}); V, 97.6, 133 - 134/14, 1.5718, 1.5662, (BVE, b.p. 145 - 148°C/35 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5662); VI, 96.1, 126 - 127.3, 1.5450, 1.4909; VII, 97.5, 149 - 150.4, 1.5548, 1.4595.

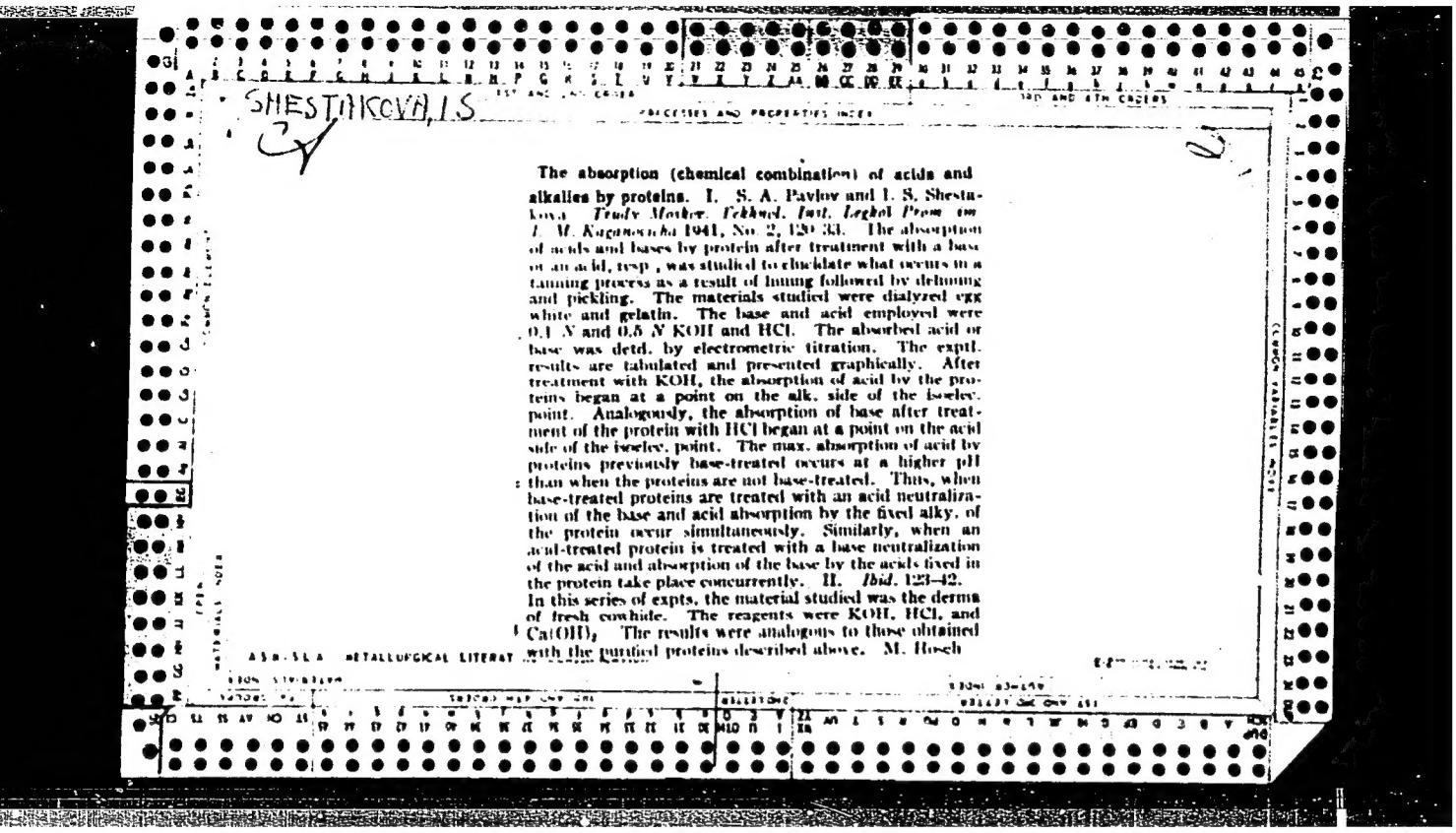
(18) The addition of ethyl- and butylmercaptans to I - III was achieved by ionic and radical mechanisms, leading to $CH_3CH(SR)OAr$ (IX) and $RSCH_2CH_2OAr$ (X) respectively. Substitutes of the first kind in the benzene ring considerably simplify radical addition. The thioacetals produced are easily hydrolyzed with dilute H_2SO_4 and split quantitatively when X is treated with $HgCl_2$, which proves their structure to be that of β adducts; under these conditions IX is highly stable. 0.1 mole I, 0.1 mole C_2H_5SH and 0.02 g azodiisobutyrodinitrile were heated in a sealed ampoule at 90 - 100°C for 24 hrs, and X (R = C_2H_5, Ar = C_6H_5), $C_{10}H_{14}OS$, was distilled, yield 85.02%, b.p. 123.5°C/3 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5433, d_4^{20} 1.0543. The other X were produced under similar conditions (below are given: R, Ar, the gross formula, yield %,

Card 3/4

Studies in the field of...

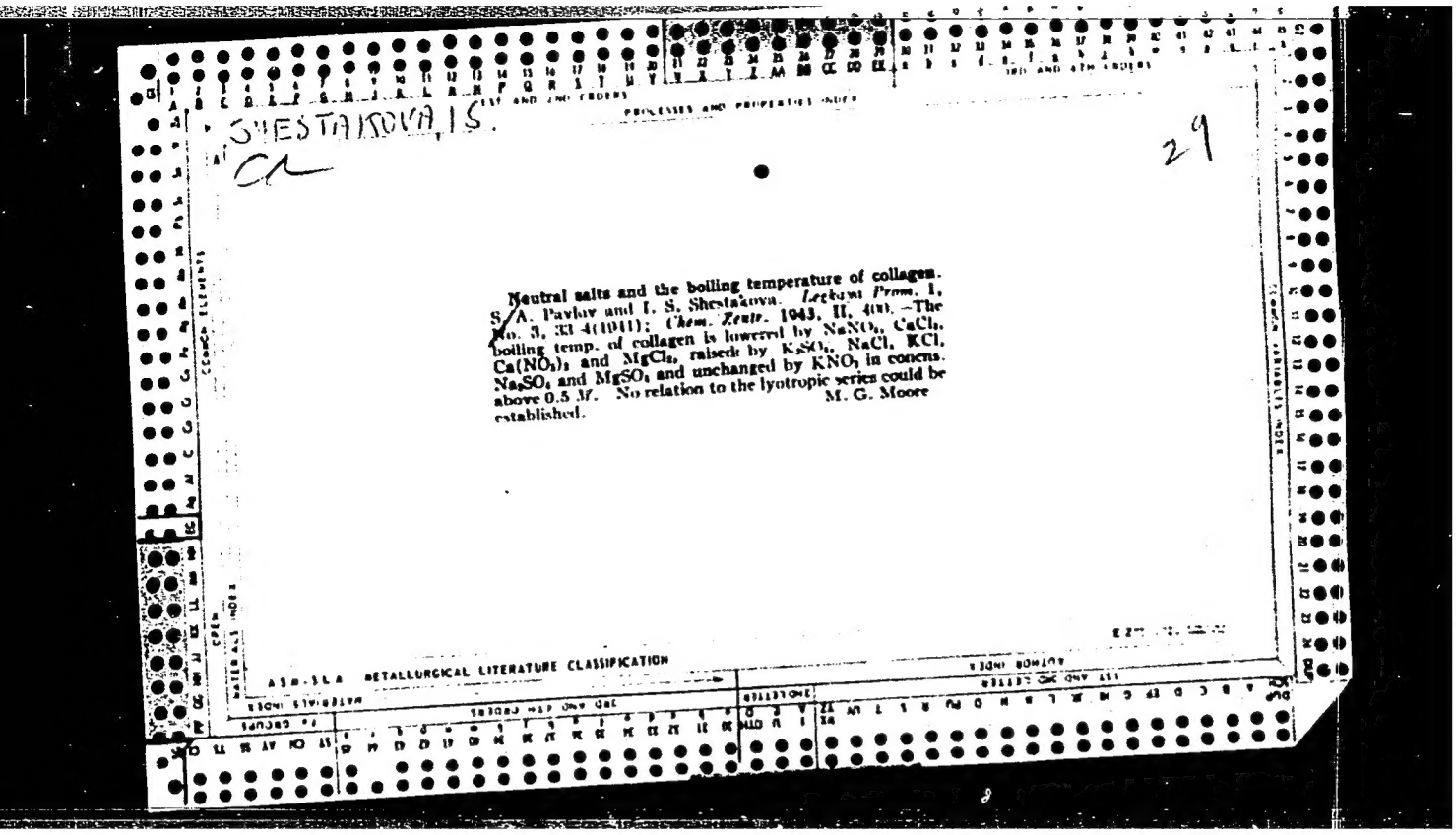
b.p. in °C/mm Hg, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}): C_4H_9, C_6H_5, $C_{12}H_{18}OS$, 97.20, 141.0 - 142.0/2, 1.5313, 1.0118; C_2H_5, o-$CH_3C_6H_4$ (Xa), $C_{11}H_{16}OS$, 97.19, 139.0/7, 1.5394, 1.0352; C_2H_5, 3-CH_3-5-iso-$C_3H_7C_6H_3$, $C_{12}H_{22}OS$, 98.61, 166.0 - 167.0/12, 1.5270, 1.0025. A weak stream of dry SO_2 was bubbled for 1 - 2 min into a cooled ampoule containing 0.1 mole I and 0.1 mole C_2H_5SH; this was allowed to stand for 3 - 4 hrs and then neutralized with dry H_2CO_3, giving IX (R = C_2H_5, Ar = C_6H_5) (IXa), $C_{10}H_{14}OS$, yield 68.5%, b.p. 62 - 63.0°C/3 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5365, d_4^{20} 1.0436. A mixture of 0.2487 g IXa and an excess of 20% solution of $HgCl_2$ in alcohol was allowed to stand for 2 - 3 hrs, methyl orange was added and 97.52% HCl was found by titration with 0.1 N NaOH. A stream of SO_2 was bubbled for 0.5 - 1 min into a mixture of 0.1 mole II and 0.15 mole C_2H_5SH, after 20 - 25 min IX was separated by distillation (R=C_2H_5, Ar = o-$CH_3C_6H_4$), $C_{11}H_{16}OS$, yield 60.0%, b.p. 74 - 75°C/12 mm Hg, $n^{20}D$ 1.5250, d_4^{20} 1.0084, as well as Xa (in view of traces of O_2), yield 3.1 g. For the previous communication see RZhKhim, 1961, 5Zh101. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 4/4



SHESTAKOVA, I. S.

The absorption (chemical combination) of acids and alkalies by proteins. I. S. A. Pavlov and I. S. Shestakova. *Trudy Moskov. Tekhnol. Inst. Legkoi Prom-sti I. M. Kaganovicha* 1941, No. 2, 120–33. The absorption of acids and bases by protein after treatment with a base or an acid, resp., was studied to elucidate what occurs in a tanning process as a result of liming followed by deliming and pickling. The materials studied were dialyzed egg white and gelatin. The base and acid employed were 0.1 *N* and 0.5 *N* KOH and HCl. The absorbed acid or base was detd. by electrometric titration. The exptl. results are tabulated and presented graphically. After treatment with KOH, the absorption of acid by the proteins began at a point on the alk. side of the isoelec. point. Analogously, the absorption of base after treatment of the protein with HCl began at a point on the acid side of the isoelec. point. The max. absorption of acid by proteins previously base-treated occurs at a higher pH than when the proteins are not base-treated. Thus, when base-treated proteins are treated with an acid neutralization of the base and acid absorption by the fixed alky. of the protein occur simultaneously. Similarly, when an acid-treated protein is treated with a base neutralization of the acid and absorption of the base by the acids fixed in the protein take place concurrently. II. *Ibid.* 123–42. In this series of expts, the material studied was the derma of fresh cowhide. The reagents were KOH, HCl, and $Ca(OH)_2$. The results were analogous to those obtained with the purified proteins described above. M. Hosch

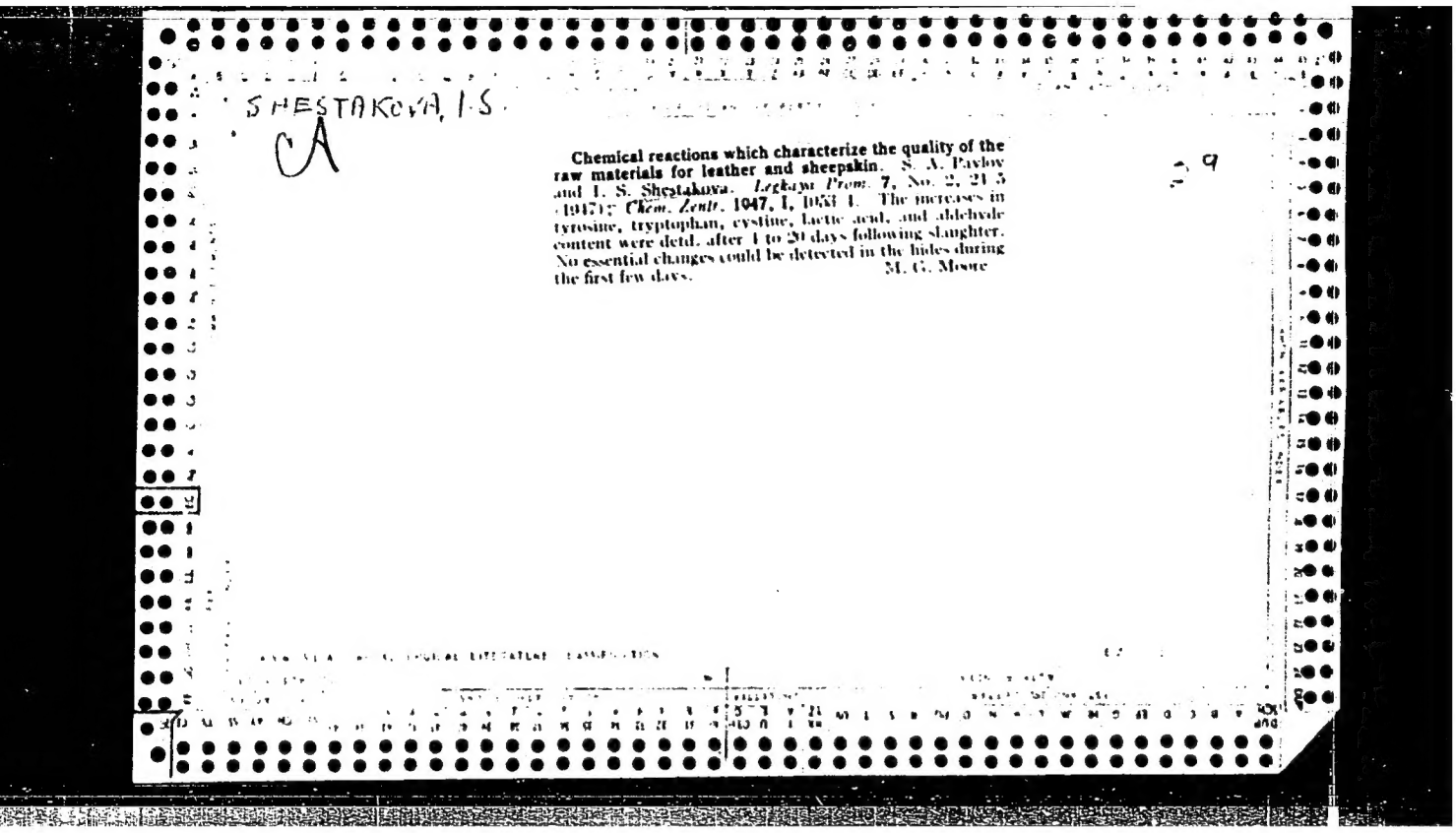


SHESTAKOVA, I.S.

29

Neutral salts and the boiling temperature of collagen. S. A. Pavlov and I. S. Shestakova. *Lekkaya Prom.* 1, No. 3, 33-4(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, II, 400.—The boiling temp. of collagen is lowered by $NaNO_3$, $CaCl_2$, $Ca(NO_3)_2$ and $MgCl_2$, raised by K_2SO_4, NaCl, KCl, Na_2SO_4 and $MgSO_4$ and unchanged by KNO_3 in concns. above 0.5 *M*. No relation to the lyotropic series could be established.
M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SHESTAKOVA, I.S.

CA

Chemical reactions which characterize the quality of the raw materials for leather and sheepskin. S. A. Pavlov and I. S. Shestakova. *Legkaya Prom.* 7, No. 2, 21-5 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1947, I, 1053-4. The increases in tyrosine, tryptophan, cystine, lactic acid, and aldehyde content were detd. after 1 to 20 days following slaughter. No essential changes could be detected in the hides during the first few days. M. G. Moore

SHESTAKOVA, I. S.

23388 Deystviye tripsina, pepsina, kontsentrata i orizona na kollagen i gol'ye. Legkaya prom-st', 1949, No. 7, c. 23-24.
Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 31, 1949.

38115. SHESTAKOVA, I. S.

V zashchity prioriteta sovetskikh issledovateley. (O primenenii pokazatlya vyplavlyayemosti zhelatiny pri izuchenii protsessa myagcheniya. Kozhevenno-obuvnaya prom-st'). Legkaya prom-st', 1949, No 11, s. 22. - Bibliogr: 9 nazv

SHESTAKOVA, I.S.

"Factors Influencing the Character of Changes of Basic Albumins of Hides in the Fermentation Processes of the Leather Industry (Softening)." Sub 29 May 51, Moscow Technological Inst of Light Industry imeni L. M. Kaganovich.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

SHESTAKOVA, I.S.

Cleavage of collagen. Legkaya Prom. 12, No.2, 30-1 '52. (MLRA 4:12)
(CA 47 no.19:10260 '53)

SHESTAKOVA, I.S.

CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, prof.; ARONINA, Yu.N., dots.; GAYDAROV, L.P., dots.; STRAKHOV, I.P., prof.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof.; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, A.N., prof., retsenzent; RAZUMOVSKAYA, Ye.V., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry of the leather and fur industries] Khimiia kozhevennogo i mekhovogo proizvodstva. Pod boshchei red. N.V.Chernova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1957. 456 p.
(Fur) (Chemistry, Technical) (MIRA 11:3)
(Leather industry)

DENISOVA, A.A., inzhener; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Tanning Russian leather with pine tannins. Leg.prom.17 no.3:19 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Tannins)

SAVEL'YEV, A.I., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Wearing out of hairs of furs. Leg. prom. 18 no.3:43-46 Mr '58.
(Fur) (MIRA 11:4)

BALBEROVA, N.A., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Effect of liming reagnets on albumins of hair follicles. Leg. prom. 18 no.4:36-37 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Tanning)

CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; ARONINA, Yuliya Naumovna; GAYDAROV, Leonid Petrovich; GOLOVTEYEVA, Alevtina Alekseyevna; STRAKHOV, Ivan Pavlovich; SHESTAKOVA, Irina Sergeyevna; YEGORKIN, N.I., prof., retsenzent; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; KHAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Leather and fur technology] Tekhnologiia kozhi i mekha. Pod obshchei red. N.V.Chernova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 719 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti (for Chernov, Aronina, Gaydarov, Golovteyeva, Strakhov, Shestakova).
(Leather) (Fur)

MIRONOV, F.V., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

New developments in the investigation of willow-bark extracts.
Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.3:22-26 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tanning materials)

MIRONOV, F.V., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof.

Effect of the quality of willow bark tanning extracts on the properties of Russian leather. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.6:13-18 Je '60. (MIRA13:9)

(Tanning)

SHCHUKINA, N.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, prof.

Leather filling with a mixture of glucose and magnesium sulfate. Nauch.trudy MTILP no.23:29-34 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Leather)

ULANOV, S. A., inzh.; CHERNOV, N. V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
SHESTAKOVA, I. S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Viscosity of the solutions of vegetable and synthetic tanning materials. Kozh. obuv. prom. 4 no.10:19-22 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Tanning materials)

LEONOV, V.P., inzh.; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Use of the chromatographic method for studying the products of oxidation of seal oil. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:27-32 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

MINKIN, Ye.V., aspirant; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Effect of a preliminary treatment of collagen on its dissolving. Nauch. trudy MTILP 25:52-57 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Problems of the dissolving and reconstitution of collagen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:72-83 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.

GOLOVTEYEVA, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHERNOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Problem of dissolving and reconstituting collagen. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.5:62-67 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii kozhi i mekha.

MINKIN, Ye.V., aspirant; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BEGANOV, V.M., inzh.

Effect of the preliminary treatment of collagen on its dissolving. Report No.3. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.27:42-47 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

MINKIN, Ye.V., aspirant; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GOLOVINA, G.S., inzh.

Effect of the preliminary treatment of collagen on its dessolving. Report No.4. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.27:48-53 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

MINKIN, Ye.V., aspirant; SHES[illegible]KOV, I.S., dokt[illegible]r tekhn. nauk, prof.; MINSKINA, N.K., inzh.

Effect of the preliminary treatment of collagen on its dissolving. Report No.5. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.27:54-59 [illegible]. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

MINKIN, Ye.V., aspirant; STESHOV, G.I., asp. [illegible]; SHUSTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GOLOVTSEVA, A.[illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Effect of the preliminary treatment of [illegible]ilagen on its dissolving. Report No.6. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.2[illegible]-66 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha[illegible]vskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

[illegible], A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; [illegible], L.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; CHEMOV, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KARPACHEV, P.S., inzh.

Effect of mechanical actions on the acceleration of dye penetration in tannin tanning. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.27:93-98 '57. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

STRAKHOV, Ivan Pavlovich, prof.; ARONINA, Yuliya Naumovna, dots.; GAYDAROV, Leonid Petrovich, dots.; GOLOVTEYEVA, Alevtina Alekseyevna, dots.; CHERNOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich, prof.; SHESTAKOVA, Irina Sergeyevna, prof.; KOTOV, M.P., prof., retsenzent; KLOCHKOV, S.A., inzh., retsenzent; GRACHEVA, A.V., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.

[Chemistry and technology of leather and fur] Khimiia i tekhnologiia kozhi i mekha. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 621 p. (MIRA 18:2)

SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk

[Present-day concepts of the structure and properties of collagen] Sovremennye predstavleniia o stroenii i svoistvakh kollagena. Moskva, 1964. 147 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti. Fakul'tet usovershenstvovaniya inzhenerov i rukovodyashchikh rabotnikov legkoy promyshlennosti.

KASPAR'YANTS, S.A., aspirant, doktor tekhn. nauk; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., prof.; POZDNYAKOVA, N.G., inzh.

Effect of the unhairing methods on the properties of the products of the solute of sheepskin derma. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.30:3-9 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

KASPAR'YANTS, S.A., aspirant; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SAFONOVA, N.V., inzh.

Effect of some electrolytes and enzymes on the synthetic fibers obtained from the products of the solute of sheepskin derma. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.30:10-17 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

GIL'MAN, B.A. [Hil'man, B.A.]; SHESTAKOVA, I.S., doktor tekhn. nauk

Effect of the raw materials and methods of surface-active agent synthesis on the quality of the scouring and degreasing of the wool cover of sheep pelts. Leh. prom. no.4:12-16 O-D '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; DROZIN, N.N.; KUTSYNA, M.I.; SHESTAKOVA, L.A.; GERASIMENKO, Ye.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: YEREMEYEV, V.S.; KATERINCHENKO, V.A.; VORONINA, L.A.

Scale formation in distillation columns of the soda manufacture. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1987-1995 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Distillation apparatus)

OVECHKIN, Ye.K.; GERASIMENKO, Ye.I.; GUSAKOVA, L.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: SHESTAKOVA, L.A.; KOTILEVSKIY, V.I.; VOROPAY, S.A.

Development of the technology of production of highly dispersed calcium carbonate. [Trudy] NIOKHIM 15:19-63 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

KHRAMTSOVA, A.D., kand.med.nauk; SHESTAKOVA, L.B., vrach

Hygienic evaluation of various working routines of students at agricultural camps. Gig. i san. 26 no.5:102-105 My '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny detey i podrostkov Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHILDREN--EMPLOYMENT)

SHESTAKOVA, L. M.

Kok-Saghyz

Experiments of pupils with kok-saghyz. Est. v shkole no. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953, Uncl.

SHESTAKOVA, M. P.

My work practices. Tekst.prom. 15 no.11:50-51 N '55 . (MLRA 9:1)

1.Master pryadil'nogo tsekha Smolenskogo l'nokombinata imeni Andreyeva. (Spinning)

Shestakova, N.

Precise method for determination of aluminum sulfate in solutions. N. Shestakova and L. Morozova. *Neftyanoi Tekh., Neftepererabotka* 1955, No. 3, 34-6. The electrometric method of Dranovskii (cf. *C.A.* 43, 972d) was adapted for the automatic titration of Al sulfate working soln. in the manuf. of alumina. A. P. Kotloby

7

Chem 2.

PM mk

BATSANOV, S.S.; SHESTAKOVA, N.A.; KHRIPIN, L.A.

Tin chalcogen chlorides. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:606-608 S '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom I.I.Chernyayevym.

L 12464-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4 AS(mp)-2/
RAEM(e)/RAEM(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4048431 S/0181/64/006/011/3467/3468

AUTHOR: Shestakova, N. A.; Gurevich, M. A.; Marina, L. I.; Nashel'skiy, A. Ya.

TITLE: Micrographic investigation of gallium-phosphide crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3467-3468

TOPIC TAGS: compound semiconductor, gallium phosphide crystal, single crystal growth, crystal etching, crystal structure defect, crystal dislocation, twin crystal

ABSTRACT: The microstructure of gallium-phosphide crystals has been studied using a new etching formulation to reveal structural differences between the crystals grown by different methods (from stoichiometric or nonstoichiometric melts and from vapor phase). The practical importance of gallium phosphide was emphasized as one of the most promising $A^{III}B^{V}$-compound semiconductors. The etching formulation contained trivalent iron ion as an oxidant and hydrochloric acid as the solvent for gallium oxide. Micrographs of the etched acicular or

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L 12464-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048431

lamellar crystals revealed not only dislocations, but also other structure defects such as bands or spirals of growth. Dislocation etch pits were described as triangular pyramids uniformly distributed in most lamellar crystals and clustered around the boundary between two differently oriented regions in acicular crystals. Two differently oriented regions were also observed in lamellar crystals. These observations led to the conclusion that some of the crystals grown by either method were twins or contained differently oriented inclusions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proektny*y institut redkometallicheskoy promy*shlennosti, Moscow (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

SUBMITTED: 15May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3126

Card 2/2

SHALTYKO, G.Ye., Prinimali uchastiye: KULESHOVA, A.A.; SHESTAKOVA, N.A.
SOKOLOVA, Z.N.; BOBROV, V.V.

Increase of the toxicity of shale tar collected in a compartment oven main with the purpose of using it for antisepting treating of wood. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2362-2364 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Wood preservatives) (Coal tar)

L 11268-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) EJP(c)/AS(mp)-2/ASD(a)-5/RAEM(a)/ASD(m)-3/SSD/
RAEM(c)/AFWL/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) m

ACCESSION NR: AP4046052 S/0070/64/009/005/0752/0754

AUTHORS: Shestakova, N. A.; Gurevich, M. A.; Ivleva, V. S.

TITLE: Metallographic investigation of structural defects (dislocations) of indium antimonide single crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 752-754

TOPIC TAGS: indium antimonide, single crystal, dislocation density, stoichiometry, crystal growth, semiconductor material, structural dislocation, metallography

ABSTRACT: A polished section was prepared, coinciding with the (111) plane accurate to better than 3°, with the orientation of the single crystals determined by the Laue method. This was followed by mechanical polishing of the investigated surface and etching in a CP-4A acid mixture ($CH_3COOH:HF:HNO_3$ = 3:3:5) for 15--20 seconds at room temperature. This disclosed not only the dislocation etch

Card 1/3

pits but also the small-angle boundaries, mosaic blocks, twins, grain boundaries, and second-phase inclusions. The dislocation density on individual single-crystal samples of InSb, obtained by the Czochralski and by the zone-melting method, ranges from 2.0 x x 10^2--1.1 x 10^3 to 1 x 10^4--1.0 x 10^6 cm^{-2}, respectively. The dislocations in crystals obtained by zone melting are highly uneven along the section of the ingot, and the dislocation density is one order of magnitude higher than in crystals obtained by the Czochralski method. Another feature of the former crystals is the presence of small-angle boundaries of different widths and lengths. It was also found that the structure of single-crystal ingots drawn from a melt containing an excess of one of the components differs greatly from the structure of ingots obtained from melts of stoichiometric composition. This is possibly due to the radical change in the crystallization front. It is stated in conclusion that the use of metallographic procedures for the investigation of semiconductor single crystals discloses many important structural features con-

L 11268-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046052

nected with their growth conditions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkometallicheskoy prom*shlennosti (State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

SHESTAKOVA, N.A.; GUREVICH, M.A.; MARINA, L.I.; NASHEL'SKIY, A.Ya.

Metallographic study of gallium phosphide crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.11:3467-3468 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

69283

SOV/123-59-22-91510

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 22, p 22 (USSR)

15-8120 25.2000

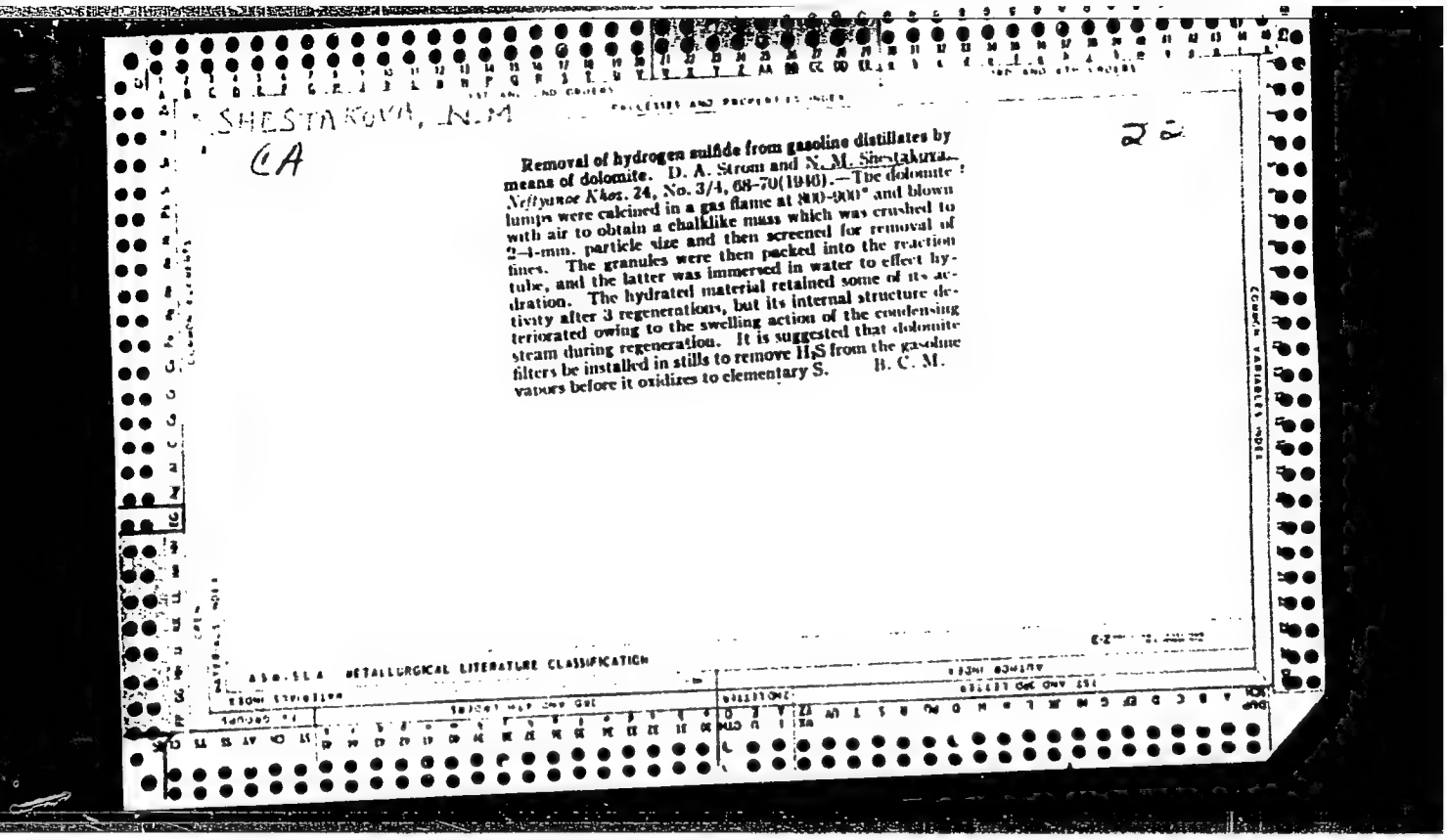
AUTHOR: Shestakova, N.I.

TITLE: The Practice of Applying Plastics at the "Elektrostanok" Plant

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. (Sovnarkhoz Khar'kovsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 3, pp 13 - 14

ABSTRACT: The author reports that at the "Elektrostanok" Plant various machine parts and assemblies for electric devices are made of plastics. The main sorts of material used for this purpose are: the phenolaldehyde plastic grades K 17-2, K 21-22, K 18-2, press materials on the base of modified phenol resins with organic and mineral fillers of the K 78-51 grade, modified phenol press materials with caoutchouc filler additives, possessing increased physical-mechanical properties, glass plastics and epoxide resins. The nomenclature of articles manufactured of plastics includes 120 items. The articles are pressed in the plastics shop. The press powder is pelleted and preheated by high-frequency currents. A number of measures is planned to introduce plastics still further and to extend their field of application at the factory. S.N.K.

Card 1/1



SHESTAKOVA, N.M.

CA

Removal of hydrogen sulfide from gasoline distillates by means of dolomite. D. A. Strom and N. M. Shestakova. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 24, No. 3/4, 68–70(1946).—The dolomite lumps were calcined in a gas flame at 800–900° and blown with air to obtain a chalklike mass which was crushed to 2–4-mm. particle size and then screened for removal of fines. The granules were then packed into the reaction tube, and the latter was immersed in water to effect hydration. The hydrated material retained some of its activity after 3 regenerations, but its internal structure deteriorated owing to the swelling action of the condensing steam during regeneration. It is suggested that dolomite filters be installed in stills to remove H_2S from the gasoline vapors before it oxidizes to elementary S. B. C. M.

2c

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOV/81-59-16-58557

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 418 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shestakova, N.M., Toroptsev, N.G.

TITLE: Improvement of the Method of Determining Chloride Salts in Petroleum

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepererabotka, 1958, Nr 8, pp 26-28

ABSTRACT: In connection with the insufficiently accurate, very laborious and time-consuming determination of chlorides in petroleum according to State Standard GOST 2401-47 a new method of this analysis has been developed. To 25 ml of petroleum, 10 ml of gasoline of direct distillation, 15-30 ml acetone, 250 ml of boiling distilled water are added and mixed for 5 min on a mechanical rocking device with 120 shakings per min. An aqueous extract is separated, filtered through a paper filter in the presence of H_2S, boiled to a negative test with lead paper, acidified by 0.2 n HNO_3 and titrated by a solution of mercury nitrate of 0.01 n with diphenylcarbazide as an indicator. Under described conditions a single extraction extracts 99.6% of chlorides, even if their content in petroleum is ~27,000 mg/l, and the titration with mercury nitrate yields more exact results

Card 1/2

Improvement of the Method of Determining Chloride Salts in Petroleum

than with $AgNO_3$, especially for petroleum with a low chloride content. The admissible discrepancies in parallel determinations at a chloride content of 50-10,000 mg/l do not exceed 5-100 mg/l, respectively.

A. Shakhov.

ACC NR: AP7000914 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/011/0049/0049

AUTHOR: Shestakova, N. M.; Toporova, Z. P.

ORG: BAShNIINP

TITLE: Reagents for a rapid method of determination of barium and zinc in oil additives or oils with additives

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant additive, barium compound, zinc compound, analytic ~~determination~~ chemistry

ABSTRACT: The compositions and preparation of solutions for a rapid method of determination of zinc and barium in oil additives and in oils with additives are presented. The method was developed at the Bashkirian Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (BAShNIINP) and was reported previously (Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 5, 1966). The preparation of the following solutions is given: 1) a standard solution of Trilon B [EDTA]; 2) a standard zinc solution; 3) buffer solution A of ammonium hydroxide and ammonium chloride with pH=10; 4) buffer solution B of the same reagents and with the same pH, but containing EDTA titrated magnesium chloride; 5) 20% solution of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000914

ammonium sulfate; 6) 3% solution of in addition, pure benzene and butanol are mentioned. [WA-28]

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7000914 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/011/0049/0049

AUTHOR: Shestakova, N. M.; Toporova, Z. P.

ORG: BAShNIINP

TITLE: Reagents for a rapid method of determination of barium and zinc in oil additives or oils with additives

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant additive, barium compound, zinc compound, analytic ~~determination~~ chemistry

ABSTRACT: The compositions and preparation of solutions for a rapid method of determination of zinc and barium in oil additives and in oils with additives are presented. The method was developed at the Bashkirian Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Processing (BAShNIINP) and was reported previously (Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 5, 1966). The preparation of the following solutions is given: 1) a standard solution of Trilon B [EDTA]; 2) a standard zinc solution; 3) buffer solution A of ammonium hydroxide and ammonium chloride with pH=10; 4) buffer solution B of the same reagents and with the same pH, but containing EDTA titrated magnesium chloride; 5) 20% solution of

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000914

ammonium sulfate; 6) 3% solution of in addition, pure benzene and butanol are mentioned. [MA-28]

SUB CODE: 07, 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; SHESTAKOVA, N.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, M.G.; GILYAZEV, N.G.; ZAITOVA, A.Ya.; VOLKOVA, L.I.

Effect of temperature during calcination on the mechanical strength of catalysts. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel 4 no.1: 69-71 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Bashkirskiy nAuchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Catalysts)

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; SHESTAKOVA, N.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, M.G.; GILYAZEV, N.G.; ZAITOVA, A.Ya.; VOLKOVA, L.I.

Effect of the firing temperature of a catalyst during preparation on its mechanical strength. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:166-170 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Catalysis) (Cracking process)

L 45722-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6026499 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/005/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Shestakova, N. M.; Toporova, Z. P.

ORG: BashNIINP

TITLE: Rapid method of determining barium and zinc in additives and oils with additives

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 5, 1966, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: barium, zinc, calcium, quantitative analysis

ABSTRACT: In order to simplify and accelerate the determination of barium and zinc in additives and oils containing additives, a cold extraction method was used to extract the metal-containing components; it consisted in agitating the benzene solution of the sample with HCl (manually or mechanically) for 15 min and washing twice with water. The metals were then determined by complexometric titration. The data showed a complete extraction of the metal-containing components. The procedures for determining barium in the absence of zinc and zinc and barium together are described. The method is rapid and does not require any complex equipment. It is thought to apply to calcium-containing products as well. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1 UCR UDC: 665.637.6-4:546.431:543.06

Shestakova, N. P.

Potentiometric titration of microquantities of soluble fluorides. Sh. T. Talipov, I. L. Teodorovich, and N. P. Shestakova (*Trudy Sredneaziat. Gosudarst. Univ.* (Tashkent) 33, No. 4, 83–90 (1952)).—An aq. soln. of NaF was placed in a 5-ml. beaker, this was heated at 70–80° and a known vol. (an excess) of 0.0043*M* $Ca(NO_3)_2$ was added. After cooling, the soln. was dild. with an equal vol. of alc., and one drop of 0.01% $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ soln. and an excess of solid NH_4Cl were added. The beaker was placed in an app. contg. a Pt electrode, which was also a stirrer, and a calomel reference electrode with a salt bridge. The soln. was stirred 1 min., let stand 1 min., and the e.m.f. was detd., then the excess Ca^{++} was titrated with 0.500*M* $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ according to the equation: $2NH_4^+ + Ca^{++} + [Fe(CN)_6]^{----} = Ca(NH_4)_2[Fe(CN)_6]$. F (0.010–1.00 mg.) was detd. in this way. Addn. of 10 ml. of HOAc (to 0.380 mg. F) or of 3 mg. SiO_2 or 0.6 mg. Na_2SiO_3 with 2 drops of methyl red (to 0.051 mg. F) did not interfere.

Malcolm Anderson

DULITSKIY, S.O., professor

'Training of children.' N.P.Shestakova. Reviewed by S.O.Dulitskii. (MLRA 8:10)
Pediatriia no.3:90 My-Je [redacted]
(CHILDREN--MANAGEMENT) (SHESTAKOVA, N.P.)

ATCHABAROV, B.A.; NIKULICHEVA, V.S.; SHESTAKOVA, N.P.

State of some vegetative cardiac reflexes in lead poisoning. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:64-70 '56. (MIRA 10:3)
(LEAD POISONING) (HEART)

ATCHABAROV, B.A.; SHESTAKOVA, N.P.

Influence of typological peculiarities of the higher nervous activity and of other nonspecific factors on the rise of lead intoxication. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:124-129 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (LEAD POISONING)

ATCHABAROV, B.A., kand.med.nauk; MAKASHEV, K.K., kand.med.nauk; SHESTAKOVA, N.P.

Fate of lead introduced into the organism. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 17 no.5:48-55 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(LEAD IN THE BODY)

MANANNIKOVA, Nadezhda Vasil'yevna; BULYGINA, Yelizaveta Aleksandrovna; ROMANOVSKAYA, Sof'ya Yul'yevna; SHESTAKOVA, Natal'ya Petrovna; SHAPIRO, Sof'ya L'vovna; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, Mariya Abramovna; NOVOSELOVA, Raisa Semenovna; POPOVA, G.F., red.; YUKHNOVSKAYA, S.I., red.; KOKIN, N.M., tekhn. red.

[Course of lectures for gravidas and mothers] Kurs lektsii dlia beremennykh i materei. 7 lektsii. 5 izd. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(PRENATAL CARE) (WOMEN—HEALTH AND HYGIENE)
(INFANTS—CARE AND HYGIENE)

KORBANOVA, Z.N.; SLUKIN, A.D.; SHESTAKOVA, O.G.

Use of polystyrol resins in the mixture formula for protective rubbers. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.11:51-52 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Resins, Synthetic) (Rubber coatings)

L 25322-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5003013 S/0081/64/000/020/S083/S083

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 20S521

AUTHOR: Slukin, A. D.; Yukel'son, I. I.; Shestakova, O. G.; 53
Korbanova, Z. N.; Fedotova, L. V.

TITLE: Polyethylphenylene ethyl as an ingredient in rubber mixtures

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Labor. khimii vysokomolekul. soyedineniy. Voronezhsk. un-t, vyp. 2, 1963, 136-139

TOPIC TAGS: rubber mixture, protective coating, plasticizer, vulcanizer, rubber vulcanization, rubber property, polyethylphenylene ethyl/ protective coating SKS-30 ARKM, PN-6 oil

TRANSLATION: A polymer of polyethylphenylene ethyl (10-25 parts by weight) was used as a plasticizer in the preparation of protective coatings made of SKS-30 ARKM, containing 100 parts by weight rubber and 50 parts by weight carbon black HAF. The industrial properties of the mixtures are analogous to the properties of mixtures with PN-6 oil. With small plasticizer contents, the tensile strength of

Card 1/2

L 25322-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003013

rubbers with PN-6 oil is higher than that of rubbers with polyethylphenylene ethyl; in proportion to increase in plasticizer content, the strength of vulcanizers with PN-6 falls more than the strength with polyethylphenylene ethyl. Polyethylphenylene ethyl also increases the elasticity and the dynamic properties of vulcanizers. I. Krylova.

SUB CODE: GC, OC ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 12809-63 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD/AFFTC Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3001425 S/0138/63/000/004/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Shatalov, V. P.; Gostev, M. M.; Kry*lova, I. A.; Artemov, V. M.; Shestakova, O. G.; Korbanova, Z. N.; Slukin, A. D.; Sotnikov, I. F.; Torbinskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Low-temperature polymerized butadiene-styrene rubber with a carbon black-oil filler

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1963, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, carbon black filler, oil filler, butadiene rubber, styrene rubber

ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on the preparation of stable dispersions of various types of carbon black, with and without surface-active substances. The latter included potassium rosinate, Leukanol, and ammonium caseinate. The dispersions were prepared in ball mills, in jet mills, and by means of a vibrator. The kinetic and aggregate stability of the dispersions were determined. Potassium rosinate and Leukanol produced dispersions which did not separate for several days. The oil emulsion was prepared with the aid of stearic acid and triethanolamine. The carbon black dispersion was mixed with the latex of butadiene-styrene rubber

Card 1/2

L 12839-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001425

and into it was introduced the oil emulsion. The coagulation of this mass was best achieved by pouring it into a 9% solution of sodium chloride containing 7% sulfuric acid at 40C. It was found that the introduction of carbon black into the latex previous to coagulation had a favorable effect on the technological properties of the vulcanizates and permitted the processing of rubbers with a higher molecular weight. The KhAF brand of carbon black and the use of potassium rosinate as emulsifier produced vulcanized rubbers of superior strength and abrasive properties, with a higher modulus of elasticity and with a better adhesion to the cord. Pasy"nkov, N. V., Bondaryev, A. Ye., and Gergasevich, T. V. participated in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka i Voronezhskiy shinny*y zavod (Voronezh Synthetic Rubber Plant and Voronezh Tire Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

YUKEL'SON, I.I.; SLUKIN, A.D.; KORBANOVA, Z.N.; SHESTAKOVA, O.G.; FEDOTOVA, L.V.

Investigating polyarylene alkyls as ingredients of a rubber compound. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.9:2-4 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod i Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiky institut.

ACCESSION NR: AP4026365 S/0138/64/000/003/0019/0021

AUTHORS: Zalukayev, L. P.; Pivnev, V. I.; Reznikov, V. S.; Shestakova, O. G.; Korbanova, Z. N.; Buryagina, A. S.

TITLE: A study of thermal aging in protector rubbers made from natural rubber by nuclear magnetic resonance

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1964, 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: thermal aging, rubber, nuclear magnetic resonance, magnetic field, aging coefficient, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: The nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) method is briefly described. The phenomenon involves magnetic moments acquired by the nuclei of element atoms placed in a constant magnetic field of magnitude H_0. For a proton-nucleus atom of hydrogen, the orientation energy is determined from

$$\Delta E = 2\mu H_0$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026365

and the frequency from

$$h\nu_0 = 2\mu H_0 .$$

This method has been used to determine the thermal aging of 2-mm thick protector rubber specimens with various antioxidants at 100, 120, and 140C temperatures in atmospheric air. The amplitude change ΔA of an arbitrary NMR signal is represented graphically as a function of time and temperature. At 120 and 140C temperatures a plateau is observed in the curves for aging times of 90 and 30 hours respectively. A table is presented of aging coefficients, comparing the oxidation kinetics of eleven specimens by the NMR method and a mechanical method. The NMR method is shown to be a useful means for investigating thermal aging in rubber. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 tables, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy shinnyy*y zavod (Voronezh Tire Works); Voronezhskiy Gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 17Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 4281-66 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5024104 UR/0138/65/000/009/0006/0008
678.048/049:546/547.07.004.12

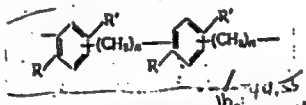
AUTHOR: Yukel'son, I. I.; Slukin, A. D.; Sukhov, V. S.; Korbanova, Z. N.; Fedotova, L. V.; Shestakova, O. G.

TITLE: Study of nitro derivatives of polyarylenealkyls as ingredients of rubber blends

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 9, 1965, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, antioxidant additive, chain polymer, rubber chemical

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the synthesis of nitro derivatives of carbon chain aliphatic-aromatic polymers of the type



and their testing as softeners and antiaging agents for synthetic rubbers. A method of synthesis of these nitro derivatives, involving nitration of the polymers with mixtures of

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L 1261-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024104

9

nitric and sulfuric acid at 30 - 40C, was developed at the Voronezh shinnyy zavod (Voronezh Tire Plant). Polyphenyleneethyls (containing 2.4, 3.0, 4.1, and 5.4% nitrogen) and polyethylphenyleneethyls (4.9% nitrogen) were synthesized and tested in tread stocks with an SKS-30ARKM base containing PM-70 carbon black and with an NK base containing a combination of channel gas black and PM-70 black. In mixtures based on SKS-30ARKM, addition of the nitro derivatives markedly increases the hardness and the modulus at 300% elongation, and causes a certain increase in the strength of the vulcanizates. In mixtures based on NK, the synthesized products raise the modulus at 300% elongation (by 10 - 20%) and the hardness. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut (Voronezh Technological Institute); Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod (Voronezh Tire Plant) HS

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 DP

(2)

L 05648-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6026759 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/005/0003/0004

AUTHOR: Gostev, M. M.; Bryantsev, V. V.; Kovrizhko, L. F.; Sotnikov, I. F.; Kerbanova, Z. N.; Latynina, S. L.; Shestakova, O. G.

ORG: Voronezh Synthetic Rubber Plant (Voronezhskiy zavod sinteticheskogo kauchuka); Voronezh Tire Plant (Voronezhskiy shinnyy zavod)

TITLE: Oil-extended stereoregular cis-1,4-butadiene rubber

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1966, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: polybutadiene, filler, plasticizer, vulcanization

ABSTRACT: The conditions of preparation of oil-extended cis-1,4-polybutadiene and the relationship between the methods of extending the rubber and the properties of the rubber mix and vulcanizates were studied. Aromatic PN-6 and tall oil were used as plasticizers and fillers. The properties of the oil-extended rubbers were studied in a special tread mix of the composition (in pts. by wt.): cis-1,4-polybutadiene 100; sulfur 1.6; Santocure 0.9; zinc oxide 3.0; product 4010NA 0.5; Antilux 1.0; KhAF-type carbon black (Vulcan 3) 60.0; oil 13.0. The workability of the mixes was determined from their millability. The tread mixes were vulcanized at 143°C. Rubbers obtained by introducing the oil at the solution stage displayed a better workability than those prepared by adding the oil in the mixer; their tensile strength and resistance to crack propagation were also higher. It is concluded that the good workability of oil-extend-

UDC: 678.762.2(+665.583).004.12

Card 1/2

L 05648-67

ACC NR: AP6026759

ed rubbers permits the preparation of tread mixes from 100% cis-1,4-polybutadiene.
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

SHESTAKOVA, R.A.

Simplified methods of determining discharges of mountain rivers. (MIRA 15:12)
Trudy GGI no.98:147-164 '62.
(Soviet Central Asia—Stream measurements)

YEGOROV, K.D., kand.ekon.nauk; TROSHINA, A.P.; KOVALEV, P.P.; NOVIKOVA, A.A.; LAGUTINA, M.V.; VOLNINA, N.A.; SHESTAKOVA, R.V.; AKIMCHENKO, O.Ye.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., akademik, red.; VEYTS, V.I., red.; BUTENKO, A.F., kand.filosof.nauk, red.; RYBINSKIY, M.I., red.; CHASHNIKOVA, M.V., red.; NIZHNYAYA, S., red.; VOSKRESENSKAYA, T., red.; CHEKHUTOVA, V., red.; RKLITSKAYA, A.D., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Works of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia; documents and materials] Trudy Gosudarstvennoi komissii po elektrifikatsii Rossii GOELRO; dokumenty i materialy. Red.komissiia: V.S.Kulebakin and others. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 306 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Gosudarstvennaya komissiya po elektrifikatsii Rossii. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Veyts). (Electrification)

SHESTAKOVA, S.S.

Glycogen and alkaline phosphatase in exudate leucocytes in alloxan diabetes. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.4:109-112 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav.- prof. M.M. Pavlov) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

L 10426-67 EWT(m)
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42

AUTHOR: Burdin, K. S.; Parkhomenko, I. M.; Petrusevich, Yu. M.; Shestakova, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of a chemiluminescent method to investigate the protective action mechanism of certain substances and their mixtures

SOURCE: Moskovskoye obshchestvo ispytateley prirody. Trudy. Otdel biologicheskiy, v. 16, 1966. Svobodnoradikal'nyye protsessy v biologicheskikh sistemakh (Processes of free radicals in biological systems), 19-21

TOPIC TAGS: antiradiation drug, recombination luminescence, chemiluminescence, oxidation kinetics, oxidation inhibition, antibiotic

ABSTRACT: In earlier experiments on gamma irradiated SOTs and human amnion cells the action mechanism of the radioprotectors (veronal, medinal, evipol, AET, propylgallate, gramicidin, vinylpyrrolidone and pyridine) and the potentiated effects produced by combining radioprotectors appear to be related to their interaction with radicals during oxidation. The present study investigated the effect of the radioprotectors on recombined luminescence of radicals appearing during electrochemical oxidation of tyrosine in a 0.11 M solution of Na_2SO_4. Intensity of luminescence was determined with an FEU-42 photomultiplier.

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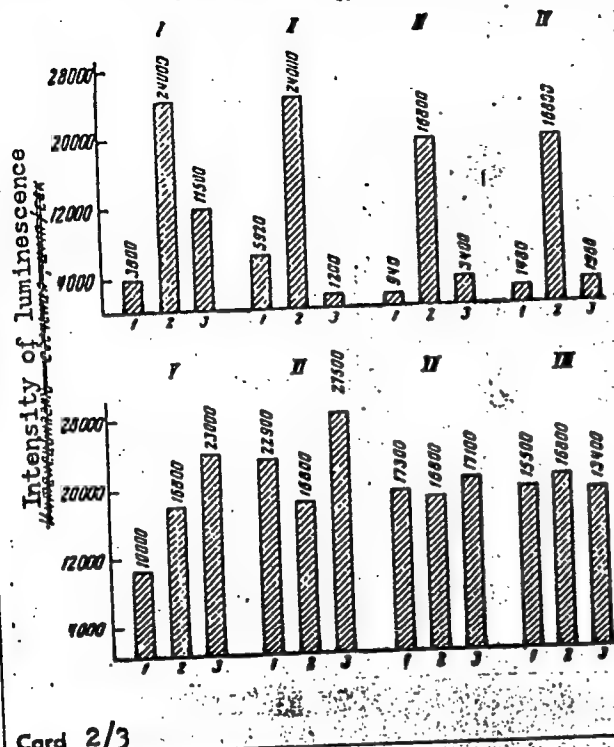

Effect of protective substances on intensity of tyrosine chemiluminescence.

I--veronal; II--medinal; III--evipol; IV--AET; V--propylgallate; VI--gramicidin; VII--vinylpyrrolidone; VIII--pyridine. 1--natural luminescence of tested substances in an electrolytic cell in a 0.11M solution of Na_2SO_4; 2--chemiluminescence of tyrosine in a 0.11 M solution of Na_2SO_4; 3--chemiluminescence of tyrosine with the addition of the tested substances.

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Findings show that AET, medinal, veronal and evipol quench chemiluminescence of radicals formed during tyrosine electrolysis; these apparently act as antioxidants. On the other hand, gramicidin and propylgallate increase chemiluminescence probably by increasing the number of radical recombinations. In testing the radioprotector effectiveness of the preparations on gamma irradiated cells, the barbituric acid derivatives (veronal and evipol) offered little protection. Pyridine increased the survival of SOTs cells irradiated with a 900 r dose from 19.5 to 40%. No potentiated effect was produced by combining AET with veronal or AET with evipol. Survival of cells was markedly increased by combining AET with propylgallate, AET with gramicidin, AET with vinylpyrrolidone, anoxia with vinylpyrrolidone and anoxia with pyridine. However, a potentiated effect cannot be produced by combining gramicidin with vinylpyrrolidone. It is concluded that a potentiated radioprotective effect is produced by combining preparations with different action mechanisms in relation to radicals. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

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Bacterial population of the water and bottoms of Novosibirsk Reservoir according to observations made during 1957-1958. Trudy Biol. inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:23-40 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70334

Author : Burgsdorf, M. V.; Volkova, V. P.; Shostakova, T. N.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Problem of the Uptake and Excretion of Isotopes of Iodine in the Treatment of Basedow's Disease

Orig Pub : In the collection, Tr. obl. konferentsii po endemich. zoby i boleznyam shchitovidn. zhelezy. Chelyabinsk, 1957, 110-114

Abstract : No abstract given

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KHAN, O.A.; URUBKOVA, E.I.; SHESTAKOVA, V.A.

New hydro- and electrometallurgical flowsheet for obtaining high purity zinc. Trudy Alt. GMNII AN Kazakh. SSR 9:173-180 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

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"Role of Microorganisms in the Nourishment of Ligneous Plants," edited by A. A. Imshenetskiy, Corresponding Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences USSR, 1955, 239 pp

Sum 1467

Country : USSR
Categor : Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition. I

Abs Jou : Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No. 48534

Author :
Institu :
Title :

Orig. P :

Abstrac : ash seedlings was lowered in comparison with the control (which was not enriched) through the biological fixation of the phosphorus fertilization; the biological absorption of phosphates was reduced with decreased environmental moisture. Reduction in the availability of P^{32} did not affect plant growth. By the tenth day the plants had already consumed a substantial amount of the

V.A. SHESTAKOVA, (A.I. Akhromeyko)

"THE ROLE OF RHIZOSPHERIC MICROORGANISMS IN NUTRITION OF FOREST PLANTS"

by A. I. Akhromeyko, V. A. Shestakova

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958

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Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Production and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 388 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 6) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): G.V. Kurdyumov, Academician, and I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): Z.D. [illegible]; Tech. Ed.: Z.D. Andreyenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biologists engaged in the production and utilization of [illegible] peaceful uses; for professors and [illegible] higher technical schools [illegible] general public interested in atomic science and [illegible]

COVERAGE: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports [illegible] scientists at the Second International [illegible] Atomic Energy held in Geneva [illegible] 1 to 13, [illegible] [illegible]

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23. Rakitin, Yu.V. and A.V. Krylov. Studying the Transfer, Distribution, and Transformation of Certain Physiologically Active Compounds in Plants (Report No. 2133) 274

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